

to make a last desperate resistance, is apparently open to the invaders.

The fall of Monastir has not been confirmed, and, according to latest information, the Serbians are advancing thence to meet the Bulgarians, but, endangered as it is from three quarters—Babuna Pass, Brod and Krusevo—there is slight possibility of its holding out in case the Bulgarians make a real attempt to take it.

An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company filed yesterday says: "Serbian troops at Monastir succeeded yesterday in advancing to a distance of seven kilometres (about 4.2 miles)." The telegram adds that the intentions toward Monastir of the Bulgarians who have occupied Priboj are unknown.

This reference is rather cryptic. Unofficial advices yesterday were that the town had been occupied by the Bulgarians. The "advance" may have been made before the town finally was abandoned or it may mean that Monastir still is in the possession of the Serbians and that the Bulgarians have been repulsed.

Moslems Greet Austrians.

An Austrian headquarters dispatch says that in occupying Priboj the Austrians were greeted with jubilation by the Moslem population which witnessed their departure in 1908. The village of Priboj, which was the scene of a great massacre, his report adds, and found intact the old barracks in which the Austrians were quartered before the Sanjak was apportioned between Serbia and Montenegro. German troops are a scant day's march from the capital of the Sanjak, Novi Pazar, which is the Austrian objective.

"According to a report from Salonica received in Constantinople," says the Overseas News Agency, "French troops at one point on the Serbian front fired on Serbian troops whom the French mistook for Bulgarians."

"It is reported from Cetinje that the Montenegrin authorities are preparing to remove to Scutari, Albania."

That the Danube will now be used to carry arms to the Turks seems certain. Three of the largest Austro-Hungarian Danube shipping companies have united for the purpose of inaugurating a large service between the upper and lower portions of the Danube river. Daily mail steamers began operating between Orsova, Hungary, and Ruse, Bulgaria, on November 15.

Egyptian postoffices are refusing to take mail orders for Greece. Insurers are declining to write policies on Greek steamers, while the banks refuse to accept bills of lading for such vessels.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued at Berlin says: Novovaras, Senica and Raska were occupied. In the Ibar Valley, Dren, to the west of the Kopaonik-Prepolac region, has been reached. Two thousand eight hundred Serbians were taken prisoners and four cannon captured.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued at Vienna says: The army of General Koessels has occupied Novovaras, crossed the Senica-Dugajac line and captured to the southeast of Raska a Serbian brigade of 2,000 men.

German troops under General von Gallwitz are fighting south of the Serbian ridge; the army of General Boyadjieff (Bulgarian) in the sector of Goliya Planina.

Yesterday by force of arms the three Allied armies of the last portion of old Serbian territory.

Blockades Without War Used to Coerce Action

Blockades without declaration of war have been resorted to before this by great powers, with the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on a weaker state. Such measures can be taken only by great maritime powers against states which cannot resist. In international law they are considered acts of violence, and therefore in the nature of acts of war, but unless the blockade power is strong enough to resist the other the move does not become tantamount to a declaration of hostilities.

Greece was subjected to this sort of blockade—"pacific blockade," it has been called in 1886, when Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Italy and Russia sought to prevent Athens from making war on Turkey. The British fleet then, as to-day, was the force with which the order was carried out. The British commander was instructed to detain every ship flying the Greek flag entering or emerging from the blocked ports. But if any part of the cargo belonged to a subject of another nation, and had been shipped before the declaration of the blockade, the ship was not to be detained.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA REACH AGREEMENT

Czar's Troops Will Not Enter Teheran, Says Petrograd.

Teheran, Nov. 19 (via London, Nov. 20).—A proclamation issued by the government to-day confirms the unofficial announcement that the Shah has decided not to leave Teheran, owing to the adjustment of questions raised between Russia and Persia. It enjoins the Persian people to conform to the new situation and to aid in reviving the ancient bonds of friendship which united the two nations.

Petrograd, Nov. 20.—The Foreign Office received from Teheran to-day a telegram stating that the Persian government had adopted various measures to put an end to the agitation said to have been carried on in Persia by German agents and to disarm bands of irregulars. The Russian troops which have been advancing toward Teheran will refrain from entering the city.

550 British Die in Persian Uprising, Reports Berlin

Berlin, Nov. 20 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—A strong anti-British movement has been spreading since the occupation of Bushire by Anglo-Indian troops, and the chiefs of several tribes, with religious leaders, have decided to form a national army to drive

the British from the Persian coast, according to the Overseas News Agency, which adds:

"The Persian government requested England to evacuate Bushire and to withdraw the troops, stating that England was responsible for the events. Meantime the Persians took possession of the English telegraph offices at Isfahan, Shiraz and Kazrum."

"Thousands of Persian nomads joined the Persian forces in the south district, where fighting ensued. Thus, at Dulvar, near Bushire, 4,000 Persian soldiers were opposed to the English, who lost 550 men."

PASSPORT BARRIER KEEPS BRITONS HOME

New Rules Require Permit of Men Who Can Fight.

London, Nov. 20.—Regulations just issued by the Passport Office make it impossible for the British subject to obtain special permission. In addition to answering the ordinary questions, the applicant is required to produce his certificate under the national registration act, and to divulge his destination and length of absence.

The inquirers also ask whether the person has been attested under Lord Derby's scheme and placed in the army reserve; whether he has been refused for military service on medical grounds or whether he has received a discharge from the army or navy.

Documentary evidence in corroboration of these answers must be produced. If none of the latter queries are met satisfactorily the applicant must give his reasons for not offering himself for military service and for leaving the country. His good faith must be vouched for by a stipendiary magistrate or by two justices of the peace.

CHICAGO WOMAN LOST IN SERBIA

Mrs. Walter Farwell Mysteriously Disappears Near Monastir—U. S. Orders Search.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Walter Farwell, of New York, Washington and Chicago, great-granddaughter of Dolly Madison, who went to Europe to write war articles for "The Chicago Tribune," was disappeared near Monastir, in Serbia. Members of her company have arrived at Salonica and do not know what has happened to her. The United States, Greece, Bulgaria and Germany sent special messengers from points near Monastir this morning in an effort to try to locate her.

Mrs. Farwell was reported at Monastir a few days ago by John T. McCutcheon, cartoonist and correspondent. Since then nothing has been heard from her, and anxiety concerning her safety is felt.

Secretary of State Lansing sent the following message to John Kehl, American Consul at Salonica:

"Report whereabouts and safety of Mrs. Walter Farwell, correspondent of 'The Chicago Tribune,' writing under name of Mildred Farwell. Was at Monastir week ago. Send courier, if necessary, and spare no expense to obtain information."

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, sent a similar wireless message to the Berlin Foreign Office, and Stephen Panaretto, the Bulgarian Minister, sent one to the Foreign Office at Sofia. He said he believed that if Mrs. Farwell remained in Monastir, she probably was now within the Bulgarian lines and possibly on the way to Sofia.

Walter Farwell is on the Atlantic Ocean, hurrying to join American war correspondents who are searching for Mrs. Farwell.

Mrs. Farwell had been in the various theatres of war for the last six months. She has seen the struggle from the French, Belgian and Italian fronts. What became the objective of the central powers' drive she hurried thither.

Mr. and Mrs. Farwell were married in 1902. The wedding was one of the big social affairs of the year. Mr. Farwell is a son of a former United States Senator and a brother of Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor and Mrs. Robert G. McGinnis, of Chicago, and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, of Washington.

Mrs. Farwell has spent much of her time in Europe during the last six years. She has been presented at Buckingham Palace and has held an enviable position in the social life of the British and American societies. The Farwells maintain homes in Texas, Long Island, Chicago and Washington.

FRENCH WOUNDED REFUSE TO EAT

Start Hunger Strike When Ordered to Give Up Souvenirs.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Hearing that English suffragettes intend to express their dissatisfaction with the government by a return to militant methods several aggrieved "poules" at the Risorange Military Hospital, which is directed by Joseph Blake, have adopted a hunger strike to fight an unpopular new official decision forbidding them to keep souvenirs from the front. Heretofore souvenirs which were not likely to be useful to France or dangerous to their possessors have been allowed, and the wounded men bitterly resent enforced abandonment of their spoils. Two recalcitrants already have been fasting forty-eight hours, but if persuasion fails the hospital staff is confident that the projected Thanksgiving dinner will prove irresistible to the fasters.

Morgan to Return to Town.

J. P. Morgan has recovered so completely from his recent operation for appendicitis that he will leave his home at Glen Cove, Long Island, to-morrow and come to New York. At the Morgan offices yesterday it was said the head of the firm would not venture to Wall Street on his first day in the city, but would remain for the day at his Madison Avenue house.

GERMANY DENIES FAMINE MENACE

Calls Reports of Scarcity of Food "Clumsy Inventions."

NOR DOES BERLIN YEARN FOR PEACE

People Resolved to War On Indefinitely, Says Semi-Official Statement.

Berlin, Nov. 20 (by wireless to Tuckerton).—The semi-official Overseas News Agency gave out to-day the following statement, designed to set forth actual conditions in Germany and to controvert what it terms false reports spread by Germany's enemies:

"For some time now the English and French press and wireless services have been hard at work attempting to counterbalance the bad impression made on the whole world by the military and diplomatic defeats suffered by these nations in the Balkans. For this purpose wild stories about famine in Germany have been invented."

"Usually the stories are something like this: Mobs running through the streets shrieking and smashing shop windows; regiments arrive; they fire at the crowd and then mutiny. These gloomy reports, of course, are clumsy inventions. As a matter of fact, nowhere in Germany is there lack of public order, and Ireland and India have always had as much riot as Germany now has the English would be less disliked in these parts of the world."

No Mobs in Cologne.

"An interesting instance of the manner in which harmful facts are perverted into harmless sensations is furnished in the reports concerning riots in Cologne. It was asserted that at the time cards to regulate the consumption of food were distributed a huge crowd collected and became unruly, and that troops drew the sword and attacked the mob, women fainting. In reality the events at Cologne were commonplace. The municipality decided to issue fat cards after the pattern of the bread cards. They were printed in several offices. In two cases the cards were delivered to the public at a later time than had been expected, and consequently crowds were waiting for two or three hours. Nothing else happened, except that one woman was admonished for disorderly conduct."

No Desire for Peace.

"Reports of this nature are always issued by Germany's enemies, who have been defeated on the battlefield or in diplomatic negotiations, they feel the necessity of encouraging their own people and deceiving neutrals as to the real situation. These reports are as trustworthy as the stories about Germany's desire for peace, which always loom up under the same circumstances."

"At the present time the French and English press are using the German regulations fixing maximum food prices as proof of their assertions. Establishment of maximum prices means that Germany possesses sufficient food and is not disposed to endanger the life of the nation by permitting unscrupulous manipulation of prices. The action of the government is approved unanimously in Germany. These measures are the best proof that the German government and people are firm in their intention to continue the war indefinitely and that they are prepared for a war of long duration, necessary, in order to insure the safety of the country."

Troops Will Be Plentiful.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" commenting on the speech made by Winston Spencer Churchill in the House of Commons, discussing the remark that the military forces of the Central Powers will decrease as time goes on.

The newspaper points out that this is a bad mistake, because every year a younger generation is coming of military age, and not only will it be able to fill the gaps in the front, but will increase the number of soldiers. The newspaper says that this is the effect of the military service which Great Britain so much hated and at the same time so much longed for.

QUITS CARRYING U. S. FREIGHT TO SWEDEN

Norwegian-America Line Forced Out by British Order.

Christiania, Nov. 20.—The Norwegian-America Line has been compelled to abandon transportation of freight from America to Sweden because Sweden does not guarantee to Great Britain that goods brought in will not be exported to Germany.

The liner Kristianiafjord has arrived at Bergen with a cargo of 6,000 cases of American pork and 1,800 bags of coffee. These goods must be returned to England on account of an order of the British authorities when the vessel was detained recently at Kirkwall. At that time two American passengers were taken ashore for observation.

The British authorities are particularly anxious to learn the ultimate destination of the pork on the Kristianiafjord, as it has been proved the Swedish importers have violated promises to sell pork to Germany.

TRAIN MOTORBOAT MEN FOR DEFENCE, IS URGED

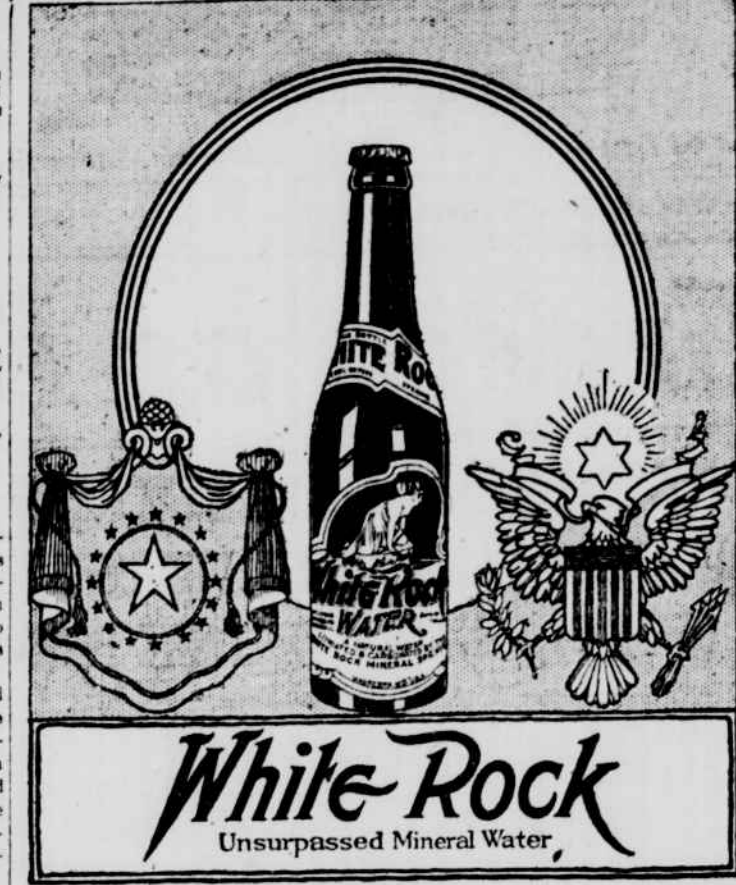
Colonial Yacht Club at Dinner Told of 10,000 Available Men.

Two hundred members and guests of the Colonial Yacht Club met last night at its annual dinner at the Hotel Breslin to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of the club's incorporation. The speakers were Representative C. Murray Hulbert, Richard Weidner and Commodore Joseph K. Van Dusen.

Mr. Van Dusen introduced the subject of "National Preparedness" as related to the sport of yachting, advancing the "Colonial idea" of training motor boat men for national defence. He urged the Navy Department to inaugurate training classes for a "Colonial navy," to be instructed by officers of the United States Navy.

The speaker further urged the establishment in 1916 of a "naval Plattsburg" at some station on or near Long Island Sound, where yachtsmen, who would pay their own way, might enlist for a month's training in scout and messenger service. They should receive, he said, instruction in navigation, squadron drills, target practice and signalling, together with at least a week at sea on a scout cruiser, a torpedo boat destroyer or a submarine.

"The Atlantic seaboard," he continued, "alone has upward of 10,000 men who can navigate their own boats, and who know their local waters thoroughly. To let these men volunteer as privates in the army is to waste, in time of war, a sum total of seamanship that could not be replaced in years."



NEW SUBMARINES BIGGEST OF ALL

Navy Department to Ask Bids for Two 1,300-Ton Craft.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The two new fleet submarines, bids for which will soon be advertised by the Navy Department, will exceed the Schley, the world's biggest underwater craft so far as is known, by 300 tons displacement. They will be 1,300-ton craft on the surface as against the Schley's 1,000 tons, and will exceed by 200 tons the biggest of the cruiser destroyers of the navy.

Congress gave navy designers a hard task when it said that these two new fleet submarines should have a surface speed of twenty-five knots an hour, "if possible." The Schley will be a twenty knot boat when completed, and will have more than 4,000 horsepower, furnished by heavy oil engines. Experiments with models of the new craft show that they will require between 8,000 and 10,000 horsepower to make the additional five knots.

Navy experts have worked out a practical solution to the mechanical obstacles in the way of using steam and have no doubt of its success. The boilers will be fired with oil fuel.

The boats will mount disappearing guns for surface action, the new four-inch weapon of this type probably being substituted for the three-inch gun on smaller submarines. The gun carriages have been so designed as to permit the guns to be aimed straight up as a defence against air craft.

SHUSTER PLEADS FOR BIGGER NAVY

Nation Should Have Physical Justice, He Tells Sons of the Revolution.

Strong appeals for adequate national defence were made last night by W. Morgan Shuster, former Treasurer General of Persia, and Henry A. Wise Wood, member of the Naval Advisory Board, in their speeches at the twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Empire State Society, Sons of the Revolution, held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Shuster's subject was "National Common Sense," and in it he reviewed the utter utility of the plans of pacifists, sincere and otherwise, here and abroad demanded that: we make no provision for our own protection. He said he was himself for peace, but that there was a greater question before the American people, and that was moral and intellectual justice. These, he declared, were well enough, but that the American nation should have physical justice for itself and for every one else.

It is true that we have profited by this war abroad, but we have a right to profit by any circumstances. The duty of the American government to-day is very plain. It is to be just to the idea that we are regarded as demigods in government or in business. The countries engaged in this struggle abroad dislike us; some because we are not on their side and some because we are prosperous. I have no fear of what the great mass of the American people will do in the event of a crisis in this matter, but I do doubt their ability to take steps, and understand and prepare quickly for such a crisis. I have no fear of the demon militarism in the charge of the formation of the American Battalion, are now awaiting a message from Colonel Roosevelt relating to this meeting, at which he has been asked to be the principal speaker."

A Vancouver dispatch says: "American residents of Vancouver and Victoria have sent telegrams congratulating ex-President Roosevelt on the report of the possibility of his agreeing to lead a division of the Canadian army at the front."

Citizens of the United States, resident in Victoria, announce that they will raise a full company of American-born volunteers in that city if Roosevelt will go to the front as their commander.

Asked as to the rumor that Roosevelt might go to the front, commented on in Canadian papers, but so far there seems to be nothing official; Minister of Militia Hughes said: "The offer has not reached me. If there was ever such an offer I would certainly be delighted to give Colonel Roosevelt command even of a division. He would make a bonny fighter."

Colonel Roosevelt's secretary declared last night that he would not accept the invitation to address the American Battalion at Toronto.

POLISH NOBLEMAN A REFUGEE HERE

Count and Countess Ledochowski with Their Baby Fled from Warsaw.

TRAVELLED PART OF WAY IN SLEIGHS

Ex-Governor Warfield of Maryland Meets His Daughter at the Pier.

The Count and Countess Vladimir Ledochowski arrived here yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner Bergenfjord, after having covered thousands of miles under the greatest hardships. Driven from their home in Warsaw more than a month ago, the count and his wife, the latter the daughter of former Governor Edwin A. Warfield of Maryland, told yesterday of the difficulty they had experienced in leaving Poland to take refuge in this country.

With their baby, they first fled from Warsaw to Kiev, five hundred miles away. There they were met by the news that the Germans were advancing, and when they felt it would no longer be safe for them to remain in the city they planned to leave Russia entirely. On October 22 the party, including a maid and a nurse, prepared to start. But because the servants were Austrian the Russian government refused to permit them to proceed. Under guard, they were taken to the Austrian border and deported.

In the party's flight, practically the entire western part of Russia was traversed. From Kiev the count and countess went to Petrograd, where the former obtained passports, and the Gulf of Finland was then crossed. From Tornea, on the Swedish border, travelling alternately by sleigh and train, they made their way to Stockholm. Sweden was then crossed by rail, and the Bergenfjord was boarded in Norway.

Warfield, speaking of the party's experiences, yesterday told of the exceedingly cold weather encountered in Finland. The count and his wife had only a small amount of clothing with them when they were compelled to travel in an open sleigh for many miles in the face of a sharp, cutting wind and a temperature of 15 degrees below zero.

What food could be obtained was scant, and frequently none could be had at all, the countess said. She and the count agreed that conditions in Poland were extremely distressing when they left. When he has recuperated from their long and tiresome journey the count will take up the work of raising funds for Polish relief. On the way from the pier to their train the party stopped at the Waldorf-Astoria en route for their home, at Oakdale, the Warfield country estate just outside of Baltimore. Governor Warfield hurried into the hotel and greeted the man at the desk, who knew him, by his peculiar demand. What he wanted, he said, was a bottle of milk! The clerks looked puzzled, never having seen a Southerner before, who shouted loudly for milk.

"And it must be the best you can get," Mr. Warfield said.

The milk was brought, wrapped in a neat package.

"Is this the best to be had?" the former Governor inquired.

"None better," came the reply.

"I want it," was the explanation, "for a little Russian refugee who is waiting outside in an automobile. The refugee was his little granddaughter. He was afraid she might go hungry on the way to Baltimore."

The count and countess have been abroad since their wedding, in May, 1913, which was an event in Baltimore's social season. When they sailed at that time throngs of friends made their departure from the pier a second wedding reception.

FRANCE CHECKS FOOD COSTS

Government Drafts Law to Prevent High Prices and Speculation.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The government took further action to-day to prevent an increase in the price of necessities of life and speculation therein by drafting a penalty clause to the present law.

The new article, provides for imprisonment varying from six days to six months and a fine of 5,000 francs (\$1,000) in any case of illegal increase in price or of speculation in such commodities. It also applies to products or material used for national defence.

The Chamber, which will meet on Tuesday to discuss the subject of food prices, will be asked to ratify the new article.

LUKE LEA LOSES TENNESSEE

Senator Admits Defeat in Primary for Democratic Nomination.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Unofficial returns from fifty of the ninety-six counties of the state to-night indicated that ex-Governor H. R. Patterson was leading his opponents, Senator Luke Lea and Representative K. D. McKellar, in the contest for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. McKellar was running second, with Senator Lea slightly behind.

Late to-night Senator Lea conceded that he had been defeated.

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Exclusive models of Broadcloth, Chiffon Velvet, Silk Plush, Velour, Charmeuse and Mother of Pearl Velvet.

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| 39.75 | 48.00 | 59.75 | 75.00 and upward |
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Women's Smart Street Coats, fashionable models of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Broadtail Cloth, Wool Velour and Novelty fabrics; half and full lined. Special 22.50

Women's Dressy Coats of Chiffon Broadcloth, Duveltyne and Seal Plush, fur trimmed, superior silk lined throughout. Special 35.00

Exceptional Values Offered in

Women's Dependable Fur Coats

French Seal Coats

Collar and border of Skunk Raccoon.

75.00

Caracul Coats

Full flare model trimmed with collar of Natural Skunk.

79.50

Hudson Seal Coats

Collar and border of Skunk.

95.00 and 115.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Collar, cuffs and wide border of Skunk.

175.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Skunk, Sable Squirrel or Nutria trimmed.

250.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Collar and border of Skunk.

150.00 and 195.00



Women's Exclusive Evening Gowns

Handsome gowns suitable for Theatre, Restaurant, Afternoon Calling, Dancing, Formal or Informal Affairs.

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Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses

A collection of modish styles in Charmeuse, Chiffon Velvet, Serge, Georgette Crepe, Metallic Broche, Satin and combinations.

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Sale of Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Taken from the regular stock in a wide range of this season's most fashionable materials; fur trimmed.

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| 20.00 | 25.00 | 29.75 |
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Sale of Misses' Smart Coats

Misses Coats of Corduroy, Mixtures, Velour Checks and Zibeline; attractive models suitable for general wear; some fur trimmed. Special 15.00

Misses' Dressy Coats of Broadcloth, Velour Cloth, Duveltyne and Corduroy, silk lined throughout and interlined. Special 29.75

Misses' Seal Plush Coats, smart belted model, with trimmings of Skunk Opossum or Raccoon; silk lined throughout. Special 35.00

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